

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The 1953 scrap metal program of VHZ Schwedt calls for 2,100,000 tons of steel scrap, that is, 100,000 tons more than in 1952 and twice as much as in 1949. In 1953, 350,000 tons of scrap iron are included in the plan; this represents 20,000 tons more than in 1952 and 200 per cent more than in 1949. The 2,100,000 tons of steel scrap was apportioned by the State Planning Commission to the individual plan members (Plantraeger). Thus, for 1953 the following quotas for steel scrap were established:

Ministry for Mining and Smelting	500,000 tons
Ministry for Machine Construction (now three ministries)	512,000 tons
Ministry for Light Industry	40,000 tons
State Secretariat for Coal and Lignite	112,000 tons
State Secretariat for Chemistry, Stones, and Earths	70,000 tons
State Secretariat for Foodstuffs and Condiments	20,000 tons
Construction Industry	35,000 tons
Association of People's Own Property (VVG)	4,000 tons
Machine and Tractor Stations (MTS)	19,000 tons
Forestry	2,000 tons
Generaldirektion Reichsbahn (Railways)	230,000 tons
Generaldirektion Schifffahrt (Shipping)	35,000 tons
Generaldirektion Kraftverkehr (Traffic)	6,000 tons
Total	1,596,000 tons

2. In 1953, 854,000 tons of scrap steel and scrap iron is to be collected from the East German Bezirke, bringing the total 1953 scrap metal yield to 2,450,000 metric tons.

3. The following table lists the 1953 planned and estimated yield of nonferrous metal scrap:

	1953 Plan Yield	Estimated Yield
Copper scrap	27,000 tons	25,000 tons
Lead scrap	12,000 tons	10,500 tons
Zinc scrap	2,000 tons	4,500 tons
Aluminum scrap	12,000 tons	11,500 tons
Other nonferrous metal scrap	6,000 tons	4,500 tons

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